

imbricate and covering the ovary in bud ; glands of the disc three ; staminodes absent ; ovary pubescent ; styles short and thick, undivided ; stigmas relatively large, roundly triangular in outline ; ovules one per locule. Fruit three-lobed, pubescent, the stigmas well-separated from each other ; column expanded distally ; seed with an oval funicular scar sometimes surmounted by a small frothy-appearing caruncle ; endosperm present ; embryo nearly straight, broad and thin.

The genus consists of two species :

Scagea depauperata* (Baillon) McPherson, *comb. nov.

- *Longetia depauperata* BAILLON, *Adansonia* 11 : 100 (1873-76).
- *Austrobuxus depauperatus* (BAILLON) AIRY SHAW, *Kew Bull.* 25 : 508 (1971).

TYPE : *Balansa 1892d* (holo-, P).

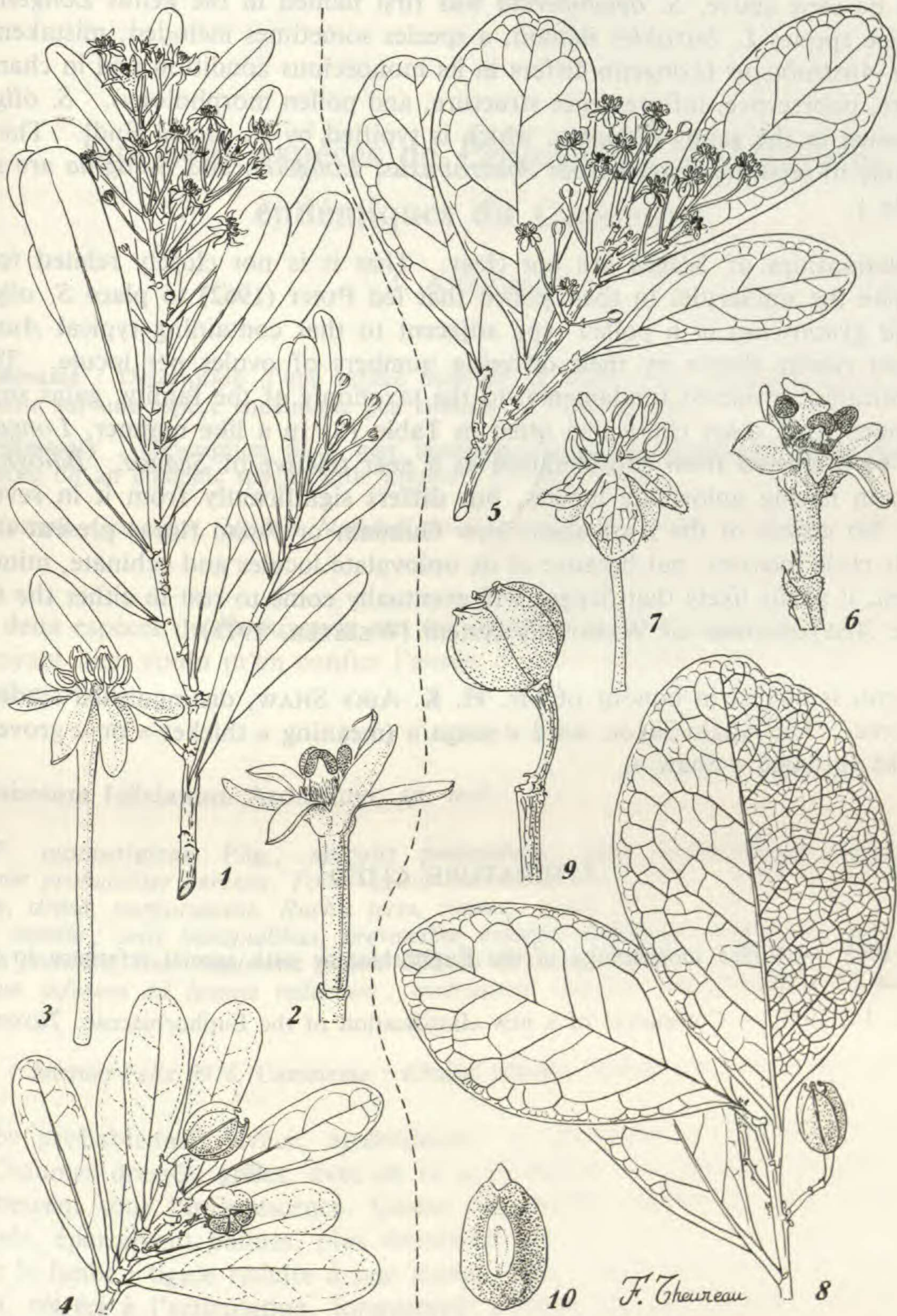
Scagea oligostemon* (Guillaumin) McPherson, *comb. nov.

- *Baloghia oligostemon* GUILLAUMIN, *Bull. Mus. Hist. Nat., Paris*, ser. 2, 21 : 263 (1949).
- *Austrobuxus oligostemon* (GUILLAUMIN) AIRY SHAW, *Kew Bull.* 33 : 531 (1979).
- *Longetia gynotricha* GUILLAUMIN, *Bull. Mus. Hist. Nat., Paris*, ser. 2, 28 : 130 (1956) ; syntypes : *MacKee 2352* (P), *2649* (P), *2650* (P), *2651* (P). *MacKee 2649* here designated lectotype.
- *Austrobuxus gynotrichus* (GUILLAUMIN) AIRY SHAW, *Kew Bull.* 25 : 508 (1971).

TYPE : *Buchholz 1730* (holo-, P).

TABLE I

	<i>Scagea</i>	<i>Austrobuxus</i>	<i>Longetia</i>	<i>Baloghia</i>
Leaves	alternate	opposite	opposite	alternate (excepting <i>B. lucida</i>)
Stipules	well-developed (caducous but leaving conspicuous scars)	minute or absent	absent	absent
Monoecious or dioecious condition	monoecious	dioecious	monoecious	monoecious or dioecious
Perianth of pistillate flowers	chartaceous, corolla absent ; pistil enclosed in bud	coriaceous, corolla absent ; pistil exposed in bud	coriaceous, corolla absent ; pistil exposed in bud	sepals coriaceous, corolla present, chartaceous ; pistil enclosed in bud
Ovules/locule	one	two	two	one
Pollen	echinate	echinate	scabrate	clavate



Pl. 1. — *Scagea oligostemon* (Guillaumin) McPherson : 1, flowering branchlet $\times 1$; 2, pistillate flower $\times 4$; 3, staminate flower $\times 4$; 4, fruiting branchlet $\times 1$. (1-3, McPherson 2380 ; 4, McPherson 3606). — *S. depauperata* (Baillon) McPherson : 5, flowering branchlet $\times 3/4$; 6, pistillate flower $\times 4$; 7, staminate flower $\times 4$; 8, fruiting branchlet $\times 3/4$; 9, fruit $\times 2$; 10, seed $\times 3$. (5-7, McPherson 4248 ; 8-10, McPherson 3569).

As will be seen above, *S. depauperata* was first named in the genus *Longetia*, which has as its type species *L. buxoides* Baillon, a species sometimes included, mistakenly in my view, within *Austrobuxus* (*Longetia* differs in its monoecious condition and in characters of leaf structure, pubescence, inflorescence structure, and pollen morphology). *S. oligostemon* was first named in the genus *Baloghia*, which is typified by *B. lucida* Endl. The features permitting one to separate *Scagea* from *Austrobuxus*, *Longetia*, and *Baloghia* are summarized in Table 1.

The relationships of *Scagea* are not clear. That it is not closely related to *Austrobuxus*, despite the similarities in their pollen that led PUNT (1962) to place *S. oligostemon* (as *Longetia gynotricha*) in a pollen type adjacent to that containing typical *Austrobuxus* spp., is most clearly shown by their differing numbers of ovules per locule. This difference, historically considered fundamental to the taxonomy of the family, gains support for its implications from other characters listed in Table 1. In a like manner, *Longetia* sensu stricto can be dismissed from consideration as a near relative of *Scagea*. *Baloghia* resembles *Scagea* in having uniovulate locules, but differs significantly from it in several ways (Table 1). No genera of the Australian, New Guinian, or Fijian floras present themselves as obviously close relatives, but because of its uniovulate locules and echinate, minutely perforate pollen, it seems likely that *Scagea* will eventually come to rest in either the *Crotonoideae* or the *Acalyphoideae* of WEBSTER's system (WEBSTER, 1975).

The genus is named in honour of Mr. H. K. AIRY SHAW, distinguished student of the *Euphorbiaceae*. The Anglo-Saxon word « scaga » (meaning « thicket » or « grove ») is the origin of the surname « Shaw ».

LITERATURE CITED

- PUNT, W., 1962. — Pollen morphology of the Euphorbiaceae with special reference to taxonomy. *Wentia* 7 : 1-116.
- WEBSTER, G. L., 1975. — Conspectus of a new classification of the Euphorbiaceae. *Taxon* 24 : 593-601.

Sur deux espèces de *Pennisetum* (*Gramineae*) endémiques du Cameroun

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Résumé : Description d'une espèce nouvelle de *Pennisetum* montagnard du Cameroun, et note sur une espèce endémique peu connue : *P. ledermannii*.

Summary : Description of a new montane species of *Pennisetum* from Cameroun, and note on an endemic species little known : *P. ledermannii*.

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Ces deux espèces de *Pennisetum* ont été récoltées au Cameroun par H. JACQUES-FÉLIX. Celui-ci ayant bien voulu m'en confier l'étude, il m'est agréable de lui dédier celle qui m'a paru inédite.

Pennisetum felicianum Asonganyi, *sp. nov.*

A *P. monostigmae* Pilg., *spiculis pedicellatis, setis involucrium plumosis differt.*
Gramen probabiliter perenne. Folia vaginis internodiis longioribus; laminis planis. Inflorescentia spiciforma, densa, purpurascens. Rachis teres, rimosa, sparse pilosa, stipitibus involucrium obsita. Involucra sessilia; setis inaequalibus, brevioribus externis scaberulis, longioribus internis plumosis, saepe totis plumosis, una longissima glabra. Spicula solitaria, manifeste pedicellata. Glumae redactae. Anthoecium inferum ad lemma redactum; anthoecium superum subcoriaceum. Stylus unus, apice exsertus.

TYPE : Jacques-Félix 8976, Cameroun : tchabal Mbabo, 2400 m, 2.11.1967 (holo-, P ; iso-, YA).

Herbe probablement vivace, modérément et lâchement cespiteuse ; haute d'environ 75 cm. Chaumes dressés, grêles, avec de 12 à 15 nœuds ; entrenœuds glabres, sauf le dernier, pubescent sous l'inflorescence. Gaines des feuilles imbriquées, plus longues que les entrenœuds, éparsément poilues, plus densément sur les marges et au niveau de l'articulation avec le limbe ; ligule réduite à une marge ciliée ; limbe rubané, large de 0,9 cm, long de 35 cm, rétréci à l'articulation, longuement atténué vers le sommet ; face supérieure et marges scabres, face inférieure lisse, avec côte médiane proéminente.

Inflorescences terminales sur le dernier entrenœud bien dégagé de la gaine, spiciformes, cylindrées, denses, 1,2 cm de diamètre, longues jusqu'à 16 cm, purpuracées. Rachis arrondi, longitudinalement ridé, éparsément poilu ; stipes des involucrium persistants, filiformes, un peu poilus. Involucrium caducs, délicatement barbus à la base, formés de 18 à 23